ELOHIM AND ADAM

for
Soprano,
Narrator,
and
Chamber Orchestra

by Lee McClure Come

based on the poes,

Elohim And Adam,

by Hale Thatcher

The Text:

Elohim And Adam by Hale Thatcher

In the astral silence and cold immensity
Two hands in waves of light cradled a pure being:
The spark of a man, an infant star it was
Those stark hands lifted and tendered into fire,
And the Abyss shook with joy.

Two hands stripped his face from hucks of the earth,
A numb and speechless thing of shoulders, glowing
And shy as an almond, crept into the empty world.
His ankles bloomed among the animal fluids
And the eyes of his astonis ed soul caught fire.

His spirit rose, sanguine with urges and nerves, Unchained like a beast in sensual robes of ore, Rose in the threaded river fluxes of the blood That pour in fire, in floods of light Through golden cavities and coves and edens.

(3)

(6)

Then the hands with looms of laughter and thorn
Wove five wings for flight on his perishable star.
And he flew in the song spinning groves of sense
Wild with wanderlust, wicked fevers and ice,
While hours were lifted into space by silent birds.

But the white gardens of his skin sweetened in shame
And a dragon colling from the place of the worm
Reared through the labyrinth's apple in his luins:
He cried in the dungeons by his father's ear, alone,
Falling from the anvils and thrones of the beginning.

Until ten fingers combed his black tears in exile
And spread the leaved curtains of his chest,
Until the flase-clinging shape of his silence
O dorkling of pools and plumes, arose from the deep
And light split his seed in the races of the sun.

Then the night hand seized him from his tribes
And children, in the spells of the planet's tower,
And the bright one unlocked him from his image,
From the sun and the moon and the shinning and shade
Turned him, a key in the burning gates of his maker.

Note: The third and sixth stanzas are not used

Instrumentation

Soprano, range:



Narrator, using microphone

one of each:

Flute

Oboe

Bb Clarinet

Basscon

BD Trumpet

Horn in F

Strings:

Vn I (2)

Vn II (2)

Va (2)

Vc (2)

D.B. (1)

Percussion:

(one player)

2 Timpani: 9: #0



Suspended Cymbal

Triangle

Eass Drum (Note: the G# Timpani

may be substituted

for the Base Drum.)

Ferformance Notes

The Narrator is to use natural speech rhythm and should not attempt to align syllables with beats. When alignment is necessary the conductor should follow the Narrator through use of the fernatas in the manner of a recitative.

In the first narrated section (ms 40-54) the Narrator can get the general speaking tempo form the phrase, "glowing and shy as an almond", (ms 46-7). The underlined words fall easily on the beat (J = 90 M.M.), but should not be accented that way. (ms 40-54)

Also in this whispered section, the Narrator shall achieve the dynamic markings by his proximity to the microphone: closer for louder and farther away for quieter. The actual dynamic level of the Narrator that is projected by the microphone in this section (ms 40-54) should be a hushed whisper and should not be pushed (i.e., a stage whisper).

In the soprano part the underlined consonants are to be sung and should be gotten to immediately without prolonging the preceding vowel (ss40-54).

The other narrated section (ms 108-115) should be attempted acoustically without the microphone. But as the Timpani approaches forte, the Narrator may have to approach the microphone. (speken: ms 108-115)

In ms 56 the main melodic thrust ends in the trumpet and is not doubled. These notes are between $H \dots H$, and may have to be brought out.

If the harmony in ms 72-81 does not speak fully, the notes contained between brackets (「 ¬) may have to be brought out as they are undoubled or weakly doubled. The brackets should be included in the parts.

In the accelerando (ms 98-107) the strings (ms 103) and the Timpani (ms 107) should reach the tremolo as the result of the accelerando. The strings do not have to start the tremolo exactly where it is notated. The Timpani may arrive at the tremolo after ms 107 but not before; thus the optional fermata. There should be a not-icable accelerando in ms 106; if need be, hold back in ms 105.

Explanations of Notation

At the beginning of a stave the abbreviations
Pi (Pizzicato) and M (mute) are placed above the cleff as
a reminder and not as a new instruction.

An accidental accompanying a note that is tied to the previous pare is always a reminder and not a new accidental.

In the violin part in the score, "at" indicates Vn I and Vn I are in unison.

















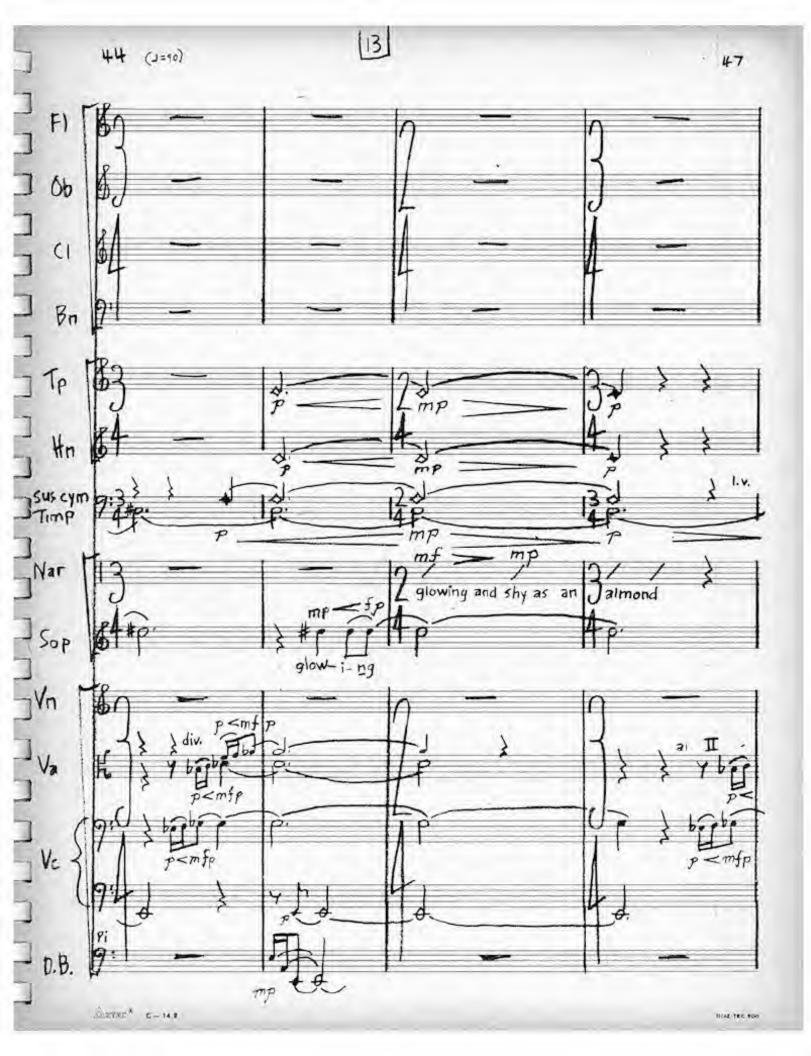
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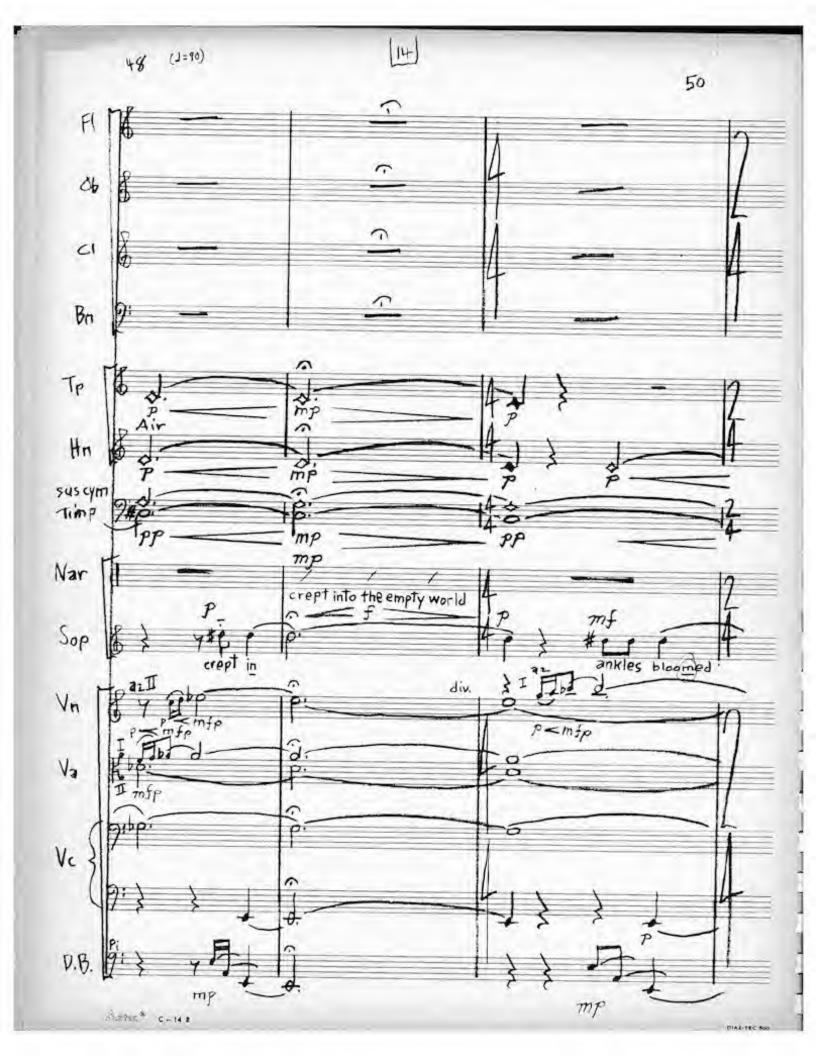
* split one brush on symbal edge and shake up and down.
Use other brush on Timp. in circular motion or back and forth



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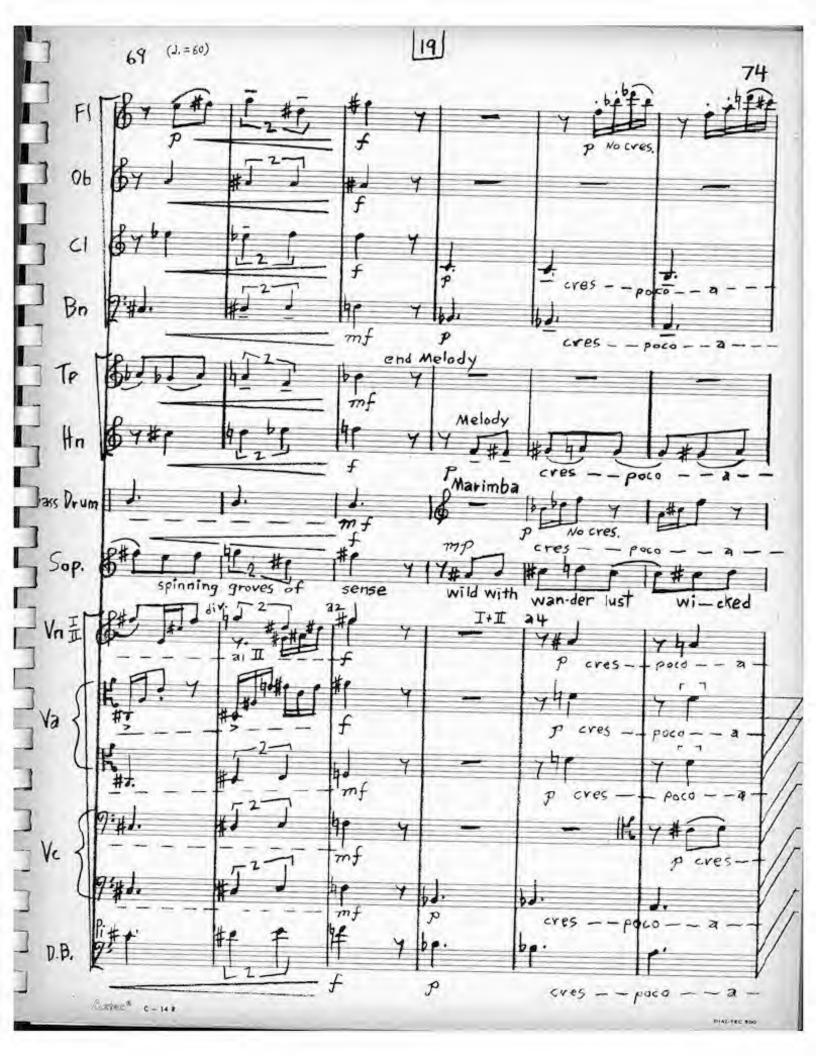
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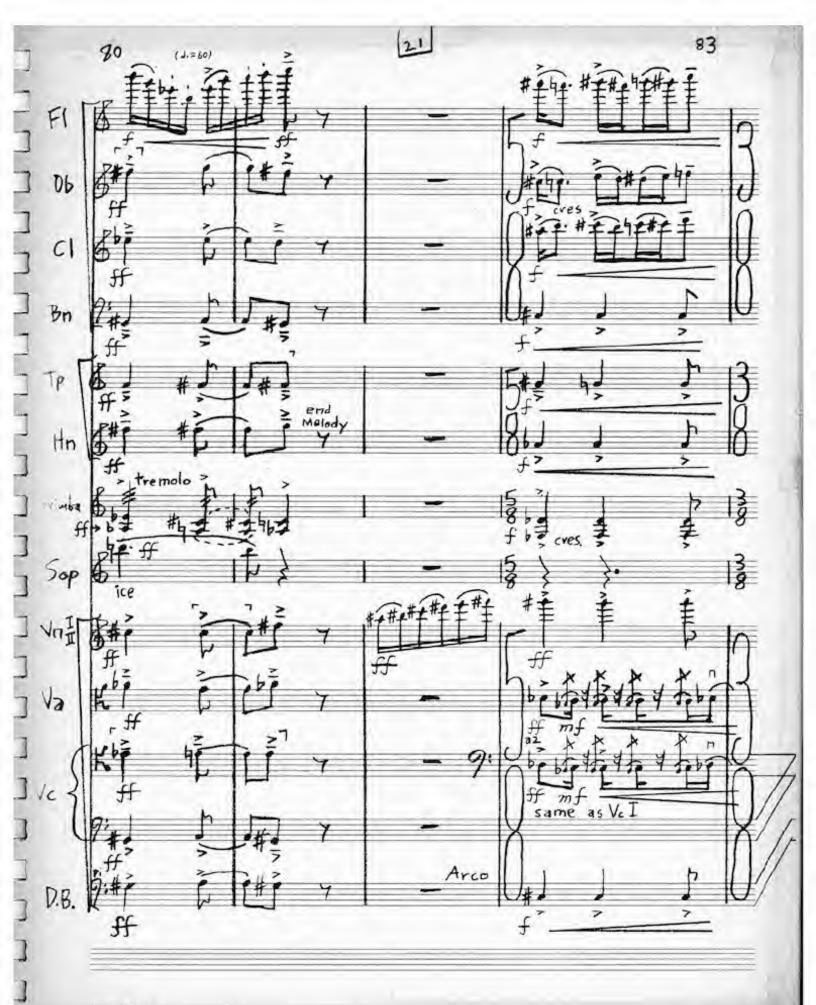




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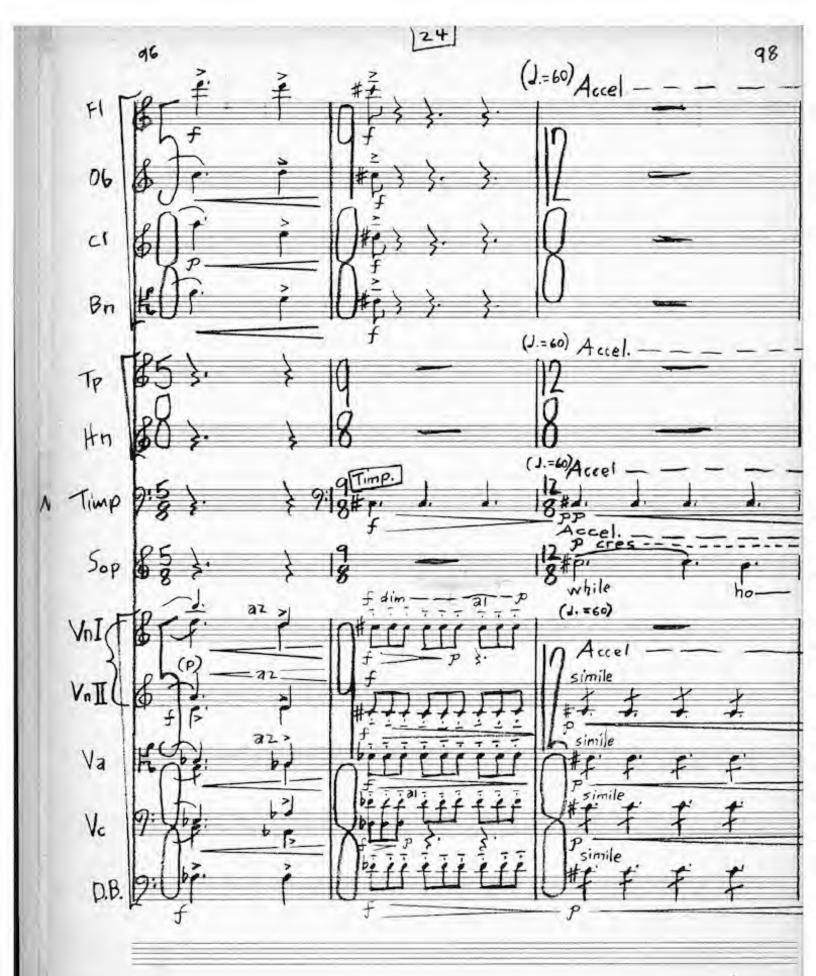














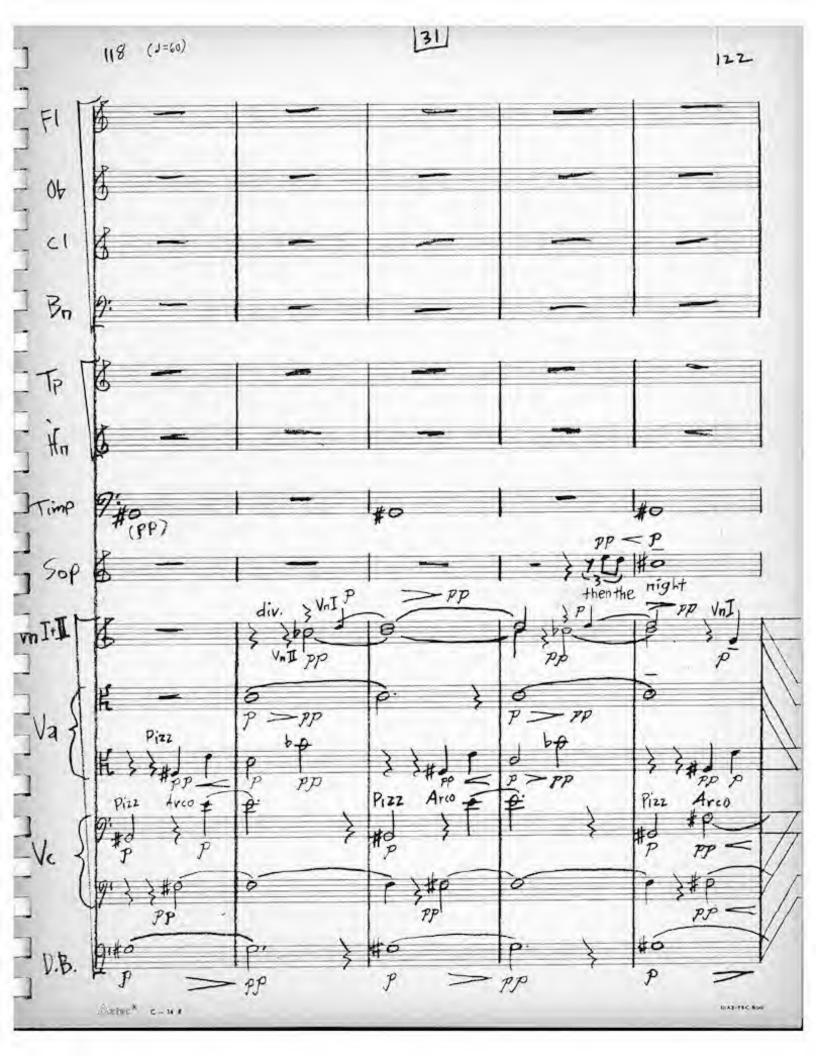






















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DIAL PRE ----

Start full on upper note

